

**Digest
Of
Public School
Finance
In
Indiana**

2011-2013 Biennium

**Indiana Department of Education
Dr. Tony Bennett
Superintendent of Public Instruction**

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PREFACE

This booklet is designed to serve as a handbook for persons interested in public school finance in Indiana. Included are descriptions, appropriations, and participation requirements for the various State grants and distributions available to public schools and in some instances accredited nonpublic schools authorized by the Indiana General Assembly. These grants and distributions are in effect for the 2011-2013 biennium. Along with State monies, Indiana public schools are supported by certain State and local revenues. A description of property tax administration, as related to public school finance, is also presented.

Many of the programs presented in this publication may be found on the Indiana Department of Education Web page at <http://www.doe.in.gov>. Additionally, information pertaining to property taxes and school budgets may be found on the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) Web page at <<http://www.in.gov/dlhf>>. Information pertaining to school accounting may be found on the State Board of Accounts Web site at <<http://www.in.gov/sboa>>. To find Indiana Code cites referenced throughout the document, please go to www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code

Additional inquiries should be directed to the Office of School Finance, 151 W. Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2798. The telephone number is 317- 232-0840.

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Sources of Local Public School Support

Practically all Indiana public school revenues are derived directly or indirectly from some taxing vehicle. Dollars for State support to local public school corporations are appropriated by the Indiana General Assembly from the General Fund or dedicated funds of the State. Dedicated funds include monies from the Hoosier Lottery. Revenues to the State's General Fund include monies generated by sales and use taxes, the individual income tax, and corporate income taxes.

Locally, various forms of taxation are used to generate monies for schools and for civil units of government. The local taxes are charged, collected, and provided to the governmental units in a more direct way than State revenues. Examples of local taxes charged include the property tax, license excise tax, commercial vehicle excise tax, financial institutions tax, and special county equalizing school taxes in Lake and Dearborn counties. Other sources of income are non-tax items including receipts from transfer tuition, property sales, gifts, contributions, and earnings from investments.

The Property Tax: The property tax represents the largest local revenue generator for local units of government, and a source of funds for public schools. The tax is charged against real property (land and improvements), utilities, and personal property. Inventory is not subject to taxation. Inherent in the property tax structure is the need to value property. To determine a value for assessment purposes, a particular parcel must first be located and listed. Currently, locally elected assessors determine property valuations using appraisal guides prescribed by the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). As the agency responsible for ensuring fair and equitable assessments statewide, the DLGF oversees the mass assessment work of the assessing officials. I.C. 6-1.5-1 thru 4 provides that the Indiana Board of Tax Review is the final arbitrator of appeals and appeals of determinations by assessing officials.

The most recent statewide assessment for property tax purposes was conducted in 2002 for property taxes collectable in 2003. The next general statewide reassessment began July 1, 2010, and will be completed by March 1, 2012, with annual adjustment of properties occurring each year. All real property is assessed at True Tax Value. Beginning in CY 2009, the State began funding 100% of costs for the school general fund. Property tax dollars are no longer used to support operating purposes of Indiana's school corporations but continue to support other funds such as transportation, capital projects, bus replacement, debt service, and racial balance.

IC 6-1.1-18.5-9.9 required the DLGF to adjust the maximum property tax rate for the Capital Projects Fund and Racial Balance Fund for public schools in each county for property taxes first due and payable in 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 for the inventory deduction. This adjustment applied to the school Capital Projects Fund and Racial Balance Fund tax rates and permitted school corporations to maintain the fund levies after the application of the inventory deduction or interstate commerce exemptions is permanent.

The 2003 Indiana General Assembly made several changes to allow taxpayers to appeal certain determinations made by the DLGF. Indiana law provides that the following DLGF determinations may be appealed to the Indiana Tax Court within forty-five (45) days of the Department's final determination. Appealable determinations include:

- Equalization (IC 6-1.1-14-8)
- Budget action (IC 6-1.1-17-16)
- Capital projects fund (IC 20-46-6-16)

The property tax is charged against the property and not against the owner. The property tax is charged or levied by the governmental unit where it is located, and the tax is applied at a uniform rate across all parcels within the unit's jurisdiction. Schools may apply for a referendum tax levy, which requires voter approval to implement a property tax rate for capital projects or operating purposes.

License Excise Tax: Automobiles, light trucks, and airplanes are taxed locally, in the county of the owner's legal residence, at the time of annual license plate registration. The amount of the tax varies from \$12 to \$532 in 17 classifications according to the age and original price of the vehicle (IC 6-6-5-5). The excise tax is charged in addition to the cost of the license plate and necessary registration fees. Under current law, one-half of the license excise tax charged above, \$24 is paid by the State of Indiana through the Excise Tax Reduction Program. This program is funded from proceeds from the Indiana Lottery Commission. Although the individual purchasing the plate realizes an excise tax reduction, local governmental units are provided full allocation. Representatives of the Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles make collections locally. Locally collected revenues are augmented by the apportionment from lottery proceeds to each county. This county total is allocated to each taxing district (governmental unit) at the same time and in the same manner as property taxes are distributed (IC 6-6-5-10(c)). Indiana also has a boat excise tax (IC 6-6-11) and the aircraft license excise tax (IC 6-6-6.5). Proceeds from these taxes are distributed to each taxing unit in the county.

Commercial Vehicle Excise Tax: Effective calendar year 2000 an excise tax was chargeable to:

- All trucks and tractors having a gross vehicle weight greater than 11,000 pounds not used with a semi trailer, traction engine, or other similar vehicle used for hauling purposes.
- A tractor used with a semi trailer.
- A semi trailer having a gross vehicle weight greater than 3,000 pounds, including a semi trailer converted to a full trailer through the use of a converted dolly.

Previously the value of these vehicles was included in the assessed valuation of the taxing unit. Beginning on January 1, 2000, each taxing unit's assessed valuation was adjusted downward to account for the commercial vehicle value portion of the total assessed valuation being replaced by the commercial vehicle excise tax. The DLGF, formerly known as the State Board of Tax Commissioners, made this calculation for calendar year 2001.

The County Auditor makes the distribution of the commercial vehicle excise tax after May 1 and December 1 of each calendar year. Specific language concerning the Commercial Vehicle Excise Tax may be found in IC 6-6-5.5.

Financial Institutions Taxes: IC 6-5.5-8 allows for a tax on the personal property of financial institutions. FIT represents the dollar amounts the State guaranteed when the FIT was converted from a fee to a tax. If the personal property of the financial institution does not raise sufficient property tax to cover the guarantee, the State sends the difference to the county auditor to distribute as FIT. The County Auditor allocates this tax in the same manner as the license excise tax, on the basis of tax rate, and makes two distributions per year to governmental units.

Special County Taxes: Special laws applicable only in the counties of Dearborn and Lake provide for uniform tax levies on a countywide basis. The yield of the levies is collected at the county level and is redistributed to the public school corporations within the county. Details of the distribution plan for Dearborn County are found in IC 20-45-8-1, and the Lake County distribution plan is found in IC 20-45-7-1.

County Income Tax: All counties in Indiana are permitted to adopt a countywide adjusted gross income tax (CAGIT) or a county option income tax (COIT). For CAGIT, the county council adopts the tax and for COIT the county option income tax council adopts the tax. The rate of the tax varies and cannot exceed one percent (1%). A portion of the revenue derived from CAGIT (one fourth of one percent) is used as property tax replacement for all school tax rate supported funds. Details of this tax may be found in IC 6-3.5-1.1 for CAGIT and in IC 6-3.5-6 for COIT. If a county has adopted the County Option Income Tax (COIT), it cannot adopt the County Adjusted Gross Income Tax.

Local Option Income Tax: Under IC 6-3.5-1.1 and IC 6-3.5-6, the appropriate county fiscal body or income tax council may adopt LOIT's in COIT, CAGIT, or CEDIT counties. Although the local option income tax for public safety, operating levy freeze, or property tax relief does not provide replacement or additional revenue to school corporations, the operating levy freeze and property tax relief can minimize revenue losses from the circuit breaker. The adopting body for LOIT in a CAGIT county is the county council and the adopting body for LOIT in a COIT county is the county option income tax council. Schools may benefit from the adoption of the tax, with the exception of public safety tax, because the income tax may lower the property tax burden thereby lessening the circuit breaker credits, if any. The maximum rate limits for one or more of the local option income taxes is independent on the maximum rate limits for the normal CAGIT, COIT, and CEDIT available to counties. Maximum rates for local option income taxes are 0.25% for public safety, 1.0% for operating levy freeze, and 1.0% for property tax relief in the form of additional homestead credits, qualified homestead credits, or broad based property tax relief.

Other Sources of Revenue: In addition to the enumerated local taxes, school corporations may receive other forms of non-tax income. These include, but are not limited to, receipts from transfer tuitions, property sales, gifts, and contributions.

Property Tax Levy Limitations: All Indiana public school corporations may levy and collect property taxes for the Debt Service (IC 20-46-7), Capital Projects (IC 20-46-6), Transportation (IC 20-46-4), Bus Replacement (IC 20-46-5), Racial Balance (IC 20-46-3), and Referendum Funds (IC 20-46-1). As such, the main revenue source for the General is the revenue received from the State in the form of State Tuition Support. School budgets, tax rates, and tax levies are approved by the school governing body and not by any other governmental unit except the DLGF. A property tax levy limit exists for the Transportation Fund, and a tax rate limit exists for the Capital Projects Fund. The Debt Service Fund levy and rate must provide enough revenue to meet the annual debt payments of a school corporation. The Transportation Fund is used to account for day-to-day operating expenses, and the Bus Replacement Fund is used to account for school bus replacement. The above code site provides specific language concerning the transportation fund tax levy. The Bus Replacement Fund levy is levy controlled beginning in 2012 and its need enumerated in the twelve-year Bus Replacement Plan as adopted by the local school governing body. Beginning with 2011 taxes due and payable in 2012, the bus replacement fund will have a maximum levy as established by the Department of Local Government Finance. Moving forward, the bus replacement levy will be allowed annual growth similar to the transportation fund.

In 1973, the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation which froze all school **General Fund** property tax levies. A base levy, which consisted of the 1972 payable in 1973 actual General Fund levy, plus any loss in cash balance for 1973, was established for all Indiana public school corporations. Since that time, the base levy has been adjusted to reflect increases permitted by law. Once these adjustments were made, the new levy became the General Fund tax ceiling for a school corporation. This tax ceiling was referred to as the Maximum Normal Tax Levy (MNTL). The MNTL is the most a school corporation could charge for General Fund purposes.

However, beginning in 2009 the funding for the school general and special education pre-school was moved to the State. Using the State tuition support formula, which utilizes student data, each school corporation and/or charter school's amount of State tuition support and other grant amounts are determined for a given calendar year.

In addition, HEA1001-2009 eliminated the School Property Tax Control Board, which reviewed and made recommendations to the DLGF Commissioner on excessive levy appeals and capital projects for a school corporation. Now school corporations seeking an excessive levy appeal must submit the information directly to the Commissioner of the DLGF for action.

A public school corporation is authorized a **Debt Service Fund** levy to meet annual debt service obligations. These obligations may include both principal and interest payments for lease rentals, general obligation bonds, Veterans Memorial and Common School Fund repayments to the school corporation's General Fund, and interest payments for tax anticipation warrant issues. There is no ceiling placed on the Debt Service Fund levy. The DLGF has issued specific guidelines pertaining to new school construction projects that require a Debt Service Fund levy to satisfy annual debt payments either in the form of school construction bonds or lease rental payments.

House Enrolled Act 1001-2008 changed the way school construction projects are approved. Beginning July 1, 2008, voters in the local community determine whether or not to approve school construction projects through the petition and remonstrance or referendum process. If community members do not object to the proposed project or if they do not file enough signatures on a petition to initiate a petition and remonstrance process, the school district can move forward with a capital project. If the lesser of 100 or more registered voters or property owners with the political subdivision, or five percent of the registered voters residing within the political subdivision sign a petition requesting the application of the petition and remonstrance process, Indiana Code 6-1.1-20-3.1 and 3.2 must be followed.

Additionally, IC 20-40-9 authorizes school corporations to use money in the debt service fund to pay for all unreimbursed costs of textbooks for the school corporation's students who were eligible for free or reduced lunches in the previous school year.

The **Capital Projects Fund** requires schools to formulate a plan for the ensuing year and at least two succeeding years. The ensuing year's plan becomes a part of the annual budget. Amendments to the plan must be filed within 20 days of publication of the notice of rates and levies as required under IC 6-1.1-17-12. The Capital Projects Fund may be used for the following purposes:

- Land acquisition and development: Acquisition and development of sites for school purposes.
- Fees for professional services: Fees paid to architects, engineers, attorneys, project managers, and fiscal consultants for land acquisition, site development, and building improvements. Also expenses for nonrecurring in-service technology training.
- Education specifications development: Feasibility studies and educational specifications for building design for use by architects and others.
- Building acquisition, construction, and improvement:
 - Planned construction, repair, replacement, or remodeling;
 - Site acquisition;
 - Site development
 - Repair, replacement, or site acquisition that is necessitated by an emergency;
 - Sports facilities (not to exceed 5% of the property tax revenues for the fund in the calendar year;
 - Purchase, upgrade, lease, maintain, or repair one or more of the following:
 - Computer hardware
 - Computer software
 - Wiring and computer networks
 - Communication access systems used to connect computer networks or electronic gateways;
 - Services of full-time or part-time computer maintenance employees;
 - Nonrecurring in-service technology training of school employees;
 - Advances, together with interest, on common school loans for education technology programs;
 - Acquire equipment or services necessary
 - To implement technology preparation curriculum under IC 20-30-12;

- To participate in a program to provide technologies as defined in IC 20-40-8-13; or
 - A combination of services and equipment listed.
- The purchase of building materials for vocational building and trades classes;
- The payments for qualifying portion of Guaranteed Energy Savings Contracts under IC 36-1-12.5 may be paid from this account;
- Under certain circumstances, the payment of salaries and benefits for skilled craft employees;
- Emergency allocation: repair, replacement, or site acquisition that is necessitated by an emergency.
- Allocation for future projects: accumulation of funds for projects that the school corporation has articulated with reasonable specificity within the plan, including size, purpose, features, estimated cost in constant dollars, and site or possible sites.
- Utilities, property and casualty insurance or both as allowed by law.

The plan may also include expenditures for funds transferred to the Repair and Replacement Fund.

The statutory maximum rate that may be charged for Capital Projects Fund purposes is \$0.4167 per each \$100 of assessed valuation, annually adjusted by the DLGF. Further, the 2003 Indiana General Assembly added IC 6-1.1-18.5-9.9, which specified that the maximum property tax levy for the Capital Projects Fund shall be adjusted after the application of the inventory deduction or interstate commerce exemption. IC 6-1.1-18-13 requires the capital project fund rate to be adjusted each year to account for the change in assessed value of real property that result from an annual adjustment or reassessment of the assessed value of real property. Due to these adjustments, the rate cap will vary among school corporations. Lastly, a school corporation may exceed the statutory rate cap for this fund in a year in which the corporation uses capital project fund money for utilities, property and casualty insurance or both.

Specific language about the Capital Projects Fund is in IC 20-40-8 and levy language is in IC 20-46-6, and 50 IAC 9.

The **Transportation Fund** was established by the 1979 Indiana General Assembly as a separate fund with taxing authority. Except as noted below, the Transportation Fund is to bear all costs related to pupil transportation, except bus replacement. The Transportation Fund maximum levy is determined each year by adjusting the preceding year levy by assessed value growth quotient determined under IC 6-1.1-18.5-2. Under I.C. 20-46-4-10, in any one year the school corporation may appeal for an increase if the transportation budget increases by at least ten percent (10%) in any of the following areas:

- Increased fuel expense over the previous year.
- A significant increase in school enrollment or miles traveled compared to the previous year for regular students and/or special education students.

- A significant increase in the number of students enrolled in special education, who need transportation or a significant increase in mileage traveled by the school corporation's buses due to students enrolled in special education as compared with the previous year.
- Increased operating costs due to compliance with a court ordered desegregation plan.
- Increased miles driven due to building closure.

The Bus Replacement Fund levy is determined on the basis of the locally adopted twelve-year bus replacement plan, which is updated each budget year. Beginning with 2011 taxes due and payable in 2012, the bus replacement fund will be levy based. Specific language concerning the Transportation Fund and Bus Replacement Fund is found in IC 20-40-6 and 7 and IC 20-46-4 and 5.

The **Referendum Tax Levy Fund** was established by the 2002 Indiana General Assembly as a separate fund. The governing body of each school corporation for which a referendum tax levy is approved under IC 6-1.1-19-4.5 (before its repeal) establishes this fund and receipt proceeds from a referendum tax levy into this fund. Specific statutory language pertaining to the establishment of the referendum tax levy is in IC 20-46-1. The referendum tax levy fund law, IC 20-40-3, provides that money in this fund may be used for any lawful school expense.

Reasons for a referendum tax levy include 1) the governing body determines that it cannot, in a calendar year, carry out its public educational duty unless it imposes a referendum tax levy; 2) The governing body determines that a referendum tax levy should be imposed to replace property tax revenues that the school corporation will not receive because of the application of the circuit breaker credit under IC 6-1.1-20.6.

A referendum tax levy can be put into effect only if a majority of the individuals, who vote in a referendum, approve the school corporation's referendum question for the following calendar year. Approved referendum levies are outside the circuit breaker credit calculations. In other words, schools should receive all the taxes generated by the referendum tax levy. Likewise, taxpayer liability may exceed the circuit breaker threshold due to approved referendums.

Pursuant to IC 20-46-1, a school corporation may impose a referendum tax levy in an amount needed to support the school corporation. Property tax collections from the referendum fund tax levy are deposited in the referendum fund and used for any lawful school expenses consistent with the wording of the referendum question. The referendum fund is not eligible for property tax replacement credits in CAGIT counties. Additionally, schools may pursue a Referendum Capital Projects Debt Levy.

IC 36-1-8-5.1 permits a political subdivision, including public school corporations, to establish a **Rainy Day Fund** to receive transfers of unused and unencumbered funds. The rainy day fund is subject to the same appropriation process as other funds that receive tax money. Prior to making an appropriation from the rainy day fund, the board of school trustees must make a finding that the proposed use of the rainy day fund is consistent with the intent of the fund. Excluding debt service funds, in any fiscal year, the school corporation may transfer not more than ten percent

(10%) of the school corporation's total annual budget for that fiscal year to the rainy day fund. The DLGF may not reduce the actual or maximum permissible levy of a school corporation as a result of a balance in the school corporation's rainy day fund.

Circuit Breaker Credits: The Indiana General Assembly made significant changes in school finance in 2008, affecting property tax collections in 2008 and beyond. IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5 allows a person a credit against the person's property tax liability for property taxes first due and payable after 2009. The amount of the credit is the amount by which the person's property tax liability attributable to the person's homestead exceeds one percent (1%); residential, agricultural, and long term care property exceeds two percent (2%); and nonresidential real and personal property exceeds three percent (3%) of the gross assessed value of the property that is the basis for taxes for that calendar year. The exception to this limit is when the limits to property tax liability were expected to reduce in 2010 the aggregate property tax revenue that would otherwise be collected by all units of local government and school corporations in the county by at least twenty percent (20%) or property taxes imposed in an eligible county to pay debt service or make lease payments for bonds or leases issued or entered into before July 1, 2008 are not considered for purposes of calculating the credit. The counties that meet the twenty percent (20%) threshold are St. Joseph and Lake. If a school corporation pursues a referendum for operating and/or debt service, the tax rate is outside the circuit breaker calculation.

A circuit breaker credit reduces the amount of property taxes a person has to pay. Circuit breaker credits may not be recovered through a shortfall appeal. Property taxes are allocated to all units based on the unit's proportionate share of the district wide tax rate. Units are required to fully fund debt service obligations in an amount sufficient to pay any debt service or lease rentals on outstanding obligations, regardless of any reduction in property taxes due to circuit breaker credits.

Provisions for School Indebtedness

Long-term Indebtedness: Long-term school indebtedness typically extends beyond two years. Indiana law permits long-term debt to be financed with the sale of general obligation bonds. Historically, long-term debt has been used by public school corporations for purchase of pupil transportation equipment (general obligation bonds only) or for facility construction and improvements.

Bonds for Retirement or Severance Liability: In addition to the provisions for long-term indebtedness indicated above, IC 20-48-1-2 permitted school corporations to issue bonds to implement solutions to contractual retirement or severance liability. Proceeds from these bonds are accounted for in the **Pension Bond Fund**. Contractual retirement or severance liability is defined as the payments anticipated to be required to be made to employees of a school corporation upon or after the termination of their employment by the school corporation under an existing or previous employment agreement. Provisions under this law are subject to the following limitations:

1. Bonds may be issued for this purpose only one (1) time.

2. The school corporation must have issued the bonds before July 1, 2006.
3. The solution to which the bonds are contributed must be reasonably expected to reduce the school corporation's existing unfunded contractual liability for retirement or severance payments, as of June 30, 2001.
4. The amount of bonds issued for this purpose is subject to the two percent (2%) of true tax value of property in the school corporation as of the time that the school corporation issued bonds under IC 20-5-4-1.7 (before its repeal); minus the amount of bonds that the school corporation issued under IC 20-5-4-1.7 (before its repeal) for a school corporation that issued bonds before April 14, 2003.
5. Each year that a **Pension Bond Fund** levy is needed under this law, the school corporation is required to reduce its total property tax levy for the school corporation's transportation, school bus replacement, capital projects, or art association and historical society funds in an amount equal to the property tax levy required for the debt service under this law. And the property tax rate for each of these funds shall be reduced each year until the bonds are retired.
6. A school corporation that issues bonds under this law must establish a separate debt service fund, the **Pension Bond Fund**, for repayment of the bonds.

Bonds issued for retirement or severance liability purposes were issued in the same manner as other bonds of the school corporation and must have been issued before July 1, 2006. These bonds were not subject to the petition and remonstrance process under IC 6-1.1-20, nor were the bonds subject to the limitations contained in IC 36-1-15.

Controlled Projects: Pursuant to IC 6-1.1-20-1.1 a controlled project means “any project financed by bonds or a lease, except for the (1) A project for which the political subdivision reasonably expects to pay: (A) debt service; or (B) lease rentals; from funds other than property taxes that are exempt from the levy limitations of IC 6-1.1-18.5 or (before January 1, 2009) IC 20-45-3. A project is not a controlled project even though the political subdivision has pledged to levy property taxes to pay the debt service or lease rentals if those other funds are insufficient. (2) A project that will not cost the political subdivision more than the lesser of the following: (A) Two million dollars (\$2,000,000). (B) An amount equal to one percent (1%) of the total gross assessed value of property within the political subdivision on the last assessment date, if that amount is at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000). (3) A project that is being refinanced for the purpose of providing gross or net present value savings to taxpayers. (4) A project for which bonds were issued or leases were entered into before January 1, 1996, or where the State Board of Tax Commissioners has approved the issuance of bonds or the execution of leases before January 1, 1996. (5) A project that is required by a court order holding that a federal law mandates the project. (6) A project that: (A) is in response to: (i) a natural disaster; (ii) an accident; or (iii) an emergency; in the political subdivision that makes a building or facility unavailable for its intended use; and (B) is approved by the county council of each county in which the political subdivision is located. (7) A project that was not a controlled project under this section as in effect on June 30, 2008, and for which: (A) the bonds or lease for

the project were issued or entered into before July 1, 2008; or (B) the issuance of the bonds or the execution of the lease for the project was approved by the department of local government finance before July 1, 2008.”

General Obligation Bond Issues

Initiating Bond Issues: Responsibility for initiating and approving bond issues lies with the local school corporation. Coterminous civil governmental units may also issue bonds for school construction. The DLGF no longer is required to approve bond issues for school construction.

Limitation on Issuance of Bonds: The proceeds of the bond issue must be used for capital outlay purposes. Indiana law prescribes that the maximum number of years for which bonds may be issued shall not exceed five years for funding of judgments or school bus purposes and shall not exceed twenty (20) years maximum term for other purposes. Annual payments of principal and interest must be scheduled to provide approximately equal payments or, when taking into account existing debt service, equal aggregate debt service payments. Specific information concerning bond issuance may be found in IC 5-1-14 and IC 20-48-1. IC 20-27-4-4 specifically applies to bonds issued for purchase of school buses and specifies a term not to exceed six (6) years.

Limitations on Debt: The State Constitution limits indebtedness by a taxing unit to two percent (2%) of assessed valuation. However, the courts have ruled that civil governmental units, which are coterminous with public school corporations, may also issue bonds for school purposes for a maximum of two percent of the assessed valuation. This previously permitted a total possible maximum debt limit of four percent. The General Assembly has by statute reduced the amount of direct debt that any taxing unit may have to one-third of the two percent constitutional limit. Loans from the Veterans Memorial School Construction Fund and the Common School Fund stipulate that such loans shall not be considered as a part of the constitutional limitation on indebtedness.

Voting Requirements: If requested by the voters and property tax payers in the school district, there is petition/remonstrance or voting requirements for creating indebtedness. Specific procedures and notice requirements for controlled projects must be followed as previously noted. Advice of legal counsel with regard to taxpayer notice and the petition/remonstrance, as found in IC 6-1.1-20-3.1 and 3.2 or a referendum, as found in IC 6-1.1-20-3.5 and 3.6, should be followed. If a referendum is required, the Department of Local Government Finance must approve the tax rate impact included in the public question that will be on the ballot.

Approval and the Sale of Bonds: Prior to issuance, local taxpayers may determine through the petition and remonstrance process or a voter referendum, the outcome of all bond proposals. The processes that are available to local taxpayers depend upon the size of the proposed project. The State does not assist school corporations with the sale of bonds and bonds do not have to be offered first to a State agency. Funds from the sale of bonds, which are not immediately required for school construction, may be invested pursuant to the public funds statute until needed, although such investments are subject to federal arbitrage regulations.

Bond Records, Tax Levies, and Payments: Tax levies necessary to retire bonds are not subjected to the limitations prescribed for current levies for school purposes. The local school corporation keeps bond records. The levy necessary to retire a bond issue is determined by the local school corporation and included as a part of the total school corporation budget. If not approved by a referendum, the additional tax levies necessary to pay the bonds would be included in calculating the circuit breaker for each property tax payer. A successful referendum means that the necessary tax levies are not included in calculating the circuit breaker.

Holding Corporations

School corporations are authorized by law to enter into lease rental agreements with school building authorities, which have constructed school buildings in accordance with laws, rules, and regulations governing school construction. These agreements (as well as IC 20-47-2 and IC 20-47-3) provide that when the agreements are paid in full, the leased premises become the property of the school corporation. As such, these agreements are not considered as indebtedness against the constitutional limitation on indebtedness. However, if the construction project is a controlled project, specific procedures and notices are required as previously noted.

Private or public holding corporations may be used to finance school construction and improvements. The holding corporation acquires funding, builds, constructs additions to and remodels the facility, and leases it to the school corporation for a specified period of time, after which the school corporation assumes full ownership. Accordingly, the one third of two percent debt limit does not apply to holding corporations bond issues. There are two types of holding corporations that school corporations may use for financing school buildings.

- Public holding corporations are authorized under IC 20-47-2. A group of local patrons form a corporation for the sole purpose of building a new building, for remodeling, or for adding to an existing public school building.
- Private holding corporations are authorized under IC 20-47-3. A private holding corporation is a corporation authorized to do business under Indiana State law. Their purpose is to loan money for school building improvement, renovation, or construction.

Guidelines for the establishment of school holding corporations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The school board must determine the need, method, and period of financing and receive a petition from at least 50 patrons who favor the construction. The maximum length of the bond financing is 20 years, although the term of the lease agreement may be longer.
- The school board must conduct a public hearing on the project, in accordance with IC 20-47-2-11 (public holding corporation) or IC 20-47-3-9 (private holding corporation).
- An architect must be selected by the school corporation. Either the school corporation or the holding corporation may pay the architect.

- An attorney and bond counsel should be hired.
- If a public holding corporation is to be used to finance the project, the corporation must be formed following legal procedures outlined by the attorney.
- The architect must submit plans to:
 - The State Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission.
 - The local Zoning Board and County Board of Health.
- The architect must prepare plans for public bidding.
- The school board must advertise and hold a public meeting on the method of financing the construction and the lease agreement.
- The school board must execute bidding after advertising and holding the public hearing.
- If a public holding corporation is used to finance construction, a bond sale must be conducted.
- The holding corporation must acquire the real estate before construction starts.
- State Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission approvals must be received before bids are formally let for construction.

Although some of these steps may be rearranged due to local circumstances or due to expediency, IC 20-47-2 for public holding corporations or IC 20-47-3 for private holding corporations must be strictly followed. In all circumstances, legal counsel directives must be followed.

Short Term School Indebtedness: School corporations may use any of the following three options to generate revenue to meet emergency conditions existing in current operations.

Advance Draw: A school corporation may apply to the county treasurer for advances against the budget from funds that may be available from the proceeds of tax levies in the county. Application must be made for an advance draw, and the application must be filed at least 30 days before the funds are needed.

Emergency Loans: If a school board, by resolution, determines that an unbudgeted emergency exists it may obtain an emergency loan. This loan is made by issue of note(s) in the same manner as the issuance of bonds, except as to purpose. Repayment of the loan(s) is to be budgeted in the next year's annual budget and credited accordingly to the fund for which the loan was made. Interest shall be budgeted from the Debt Service Fund. Repayment of the loan cannot require the school corporation to impose an excessive property tax levy in any fund.

Bond Anticipation or Temporary Loans: If a school corporation experiences a cash flow problem where immediate expenses surpass immediately available revenues, it may declare that an

emergency exists and borrow money in anticipation of receipt of known revenues (IC 20-48-1-9). For any tax-supported fund, the corporation may issue tax anticipation warrants. Under Indiana law, the principal of such warrants shall not exceed “the amount of principal of temporary loans maturing on or before June 30 for any fund may not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the amount of taxes and State tuition support distributions estimated to be collected or received for and distributed to the fund at the June settlement. The amount of principal of temporary loans maturing after June 30 and on or before December 31 may not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the amount of taxes and State tuition support distributions estimated to be collected or received for and distributed to the fund at the December settlement.”

An issue of tax or State tuition support anticipation warrants may not be made if the total of all tax or State tuition support anticipation warrants exceeds twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) until the issuance is advertised for sale, bids are received, and an award is made by the governing body as required for the sale of bonds, except that the publication of notice of sale is not necessary outside the county or more than ten days before the date of sale.

Interest may be paid from the Debt Service Fund. Principal is paid from the actual property tax proceeds, when these taxes are normally distributed by the Auditor. However, if the governing body determines that an emergency exists that requires extension of the prescribed maturity date for a temporary loan, the prescribed maturity date may be extended for not more than six (6) months after the budget year for which the temporary loan is made. In order to extend the repayment under this provision, the governing body must pass a resolution that includes a statement determining that an emergency exists; a brief description of the grounds for the determination that an emergency exists; and the date the loan will be repaid that is not more than six (6) months after the budget year for which the temporary loan is made. The resolution must be forwarded immediately to the State Board of Accounts and the DLGF.

School Bus Purchase Financing: A public school corporation may enter into a loan arrangement with banking or lending institution for the purchase of school buses. These loans may be repaid from either General or Debt Service Funds. Specific loan procedures vary as to the method of repayment. General obligation bonds may also be issued for the purchase of school buses. School bus purchase procedures, generally, are found in IC 20-27-4. Corporations considering school bus purchases using either a loan or the issuance of general obligation bonds should contact the State Board of Accounts and the DLGF for additional information.

THE SCHOOL BUDGET

Process: In the case of all school funds for which property taxes may be levied, the budget process is essentially the same. The total budget is planned and is expressed as dollars to be expended during the budget year. All miscellaneous revenues, including, but not limited to, license excise tax, financial institutions tax, and commercial vehicle excise tax are subtracted from the planned expenditures of a school's various funds. The result is the dollar amount that is anticipated to be charged against local property, or the tax levy. If the needed levy exceeds the legal amount which may be taxed for a particular fund, the budget must be balanced. There is no longer a levy for the school general fund resulting in the majority of its revenues being derived from state tuition support. There are two options that may be exercised to balance the budget. One possibility is to determine if all revenues which have been previously accounted for, and if not, which additional revenues exist. The other option is to review the expenditures planned and reduce the total dollars to be expended.

The School Budget: The school budget represents the educational program of a school community translated into dollar need (expenditures). The budget generally covers a calendar year, January 1 through December 31. For selected public school corporations, the budget year is a fiscal year, July 1 through June 30. Governing boards are responsible for budget preparation, although this task is typically delegated to the chief administrator or their designate.

Budget Forms: School budget forms are prescribed by the Department of Local Government Finance ("DLGF") and approved by the State Board of Accounts. These forms are available on the DLGF website at <http://www.in.gov/dlgf/4873.htm>.

Local Approval: Generally, final action on school budgets by local school boards must be taken on or before November 1 of each year for the ensuing year's budgets. The exception to this applies to those corporations budgeting on a fiscal year basis. Corporations operating on a fiscal year basis must meet before February 1 to adopt budgets. In either case, a public hearing on the budgets must be held at least ten days before final action, in the form of formal adoption, by the local school board. Beginning in 2009, the notice of the estimated budget and levy, and public hearing information on the Budget Form 3 must be completed and published twice **before September 10**. The notice must be published two times with the first publication at least ten (10) days before the date fixed for the public hearing, and the publications must be at least one (1) week apart. The date, time and place of the hearing must be announced as a part of the publication of the budget in local newspapers. Two publications, seven days apart, are required and must be made at specific times in relationship to the budget hearing and adoption. One copy of the complete set of budget forms must be filed with the County Auditor and one copy sent to the DLGF within two (2) days after adoption by the local school board.

Objecting Petitions: Ten or more taxpayers within the taxing district(s) of the taxing unit may file an objecting petition to a proposed budget, rate or tax levy. Such petition must be filed with the local school board within seven days of the public hearing. Petitioners may object to a budget, tax rate, or tax levy. The local school board must file their findings concerning the objecting petition as a part of their adopted budget.

County Review: If the County Tax Adjustment Board (CTAB) is in operation, that body reviews all budgets within the county and must complete its work on or before November 2 of each year. (I.C. 6-1.1-17-9) The CTAB may recommend reductions in tax rates. If the county auditor or county tax adjustment board modifies the budgets, tax rates, or tax levies, the County Auditor publishes final action of the board or auditor in a consolidated advertisement including all taxing units. The date of this advertisement begins the timelines for any governmental entity to appeal any of the ensuing year budgets, as permitted by law. If there is not an operating CTAB in a particular county and no modifications have been made by the County Auditor, it is not necessary to publish the consolidated chart.

State Review and Approval: As provided in IC 6-1.1-17-16, the DLGF shall review all taxing unit budgets and may review, revise, reduce, or increase the taxing unit's respective budget by funds, tax rates, and/or tax levies. Such revisions may restore reductions made by the County Tax Adjustment Board, if appropriate appeals have been filed seeking such restoration. Fund budgets, tax rates, and tax levies established by the DLGF are effective without change during the budget year to which they apply either calendar or fiscal year.

Budget Appeals: Indiana law provides specific language that school corporations must follow concerning school budget excessive levy appeals and these appeal provisions, if executed by a school corporation, must be timely filed with the DLGF in Indianapolis to be considered by the DLGF. The DLGF sets the deadline for submitting an excessive levy appeal application and the Commissioner may approve, deny, or modify the appeal amount. For 2012 budgets, the deadline to file an excessive levy appeal is October 19, 2011.

Indiana statutes provide that school corporations may file an appeal for a transportation operational increase (IC 20-46-4)

A timely filed appeal requires the following:

- the local school board adopts a resolution to appeal and include that in the official minutes of the school corporation.
- school officials file an appeal petition with the DLGF in Indianapolis before the deadline established by the DLGF.

Additional Appropriations: Sometimes a public school corporation finds it necessary to have spending authority beyond the level appropriated in the approved budget. Whenever additional or emergency appropriations become necessary, the local school board first must determine that an additional or emergency appropriation is needed and that there is unobligated cash available to support the additional spending need. Notice to taxpayers must be provided by advertisement. The notice must include a time and date of a hearing conducted by the school board to explain the need for the additional spending need as well as to receive public input. Following the hearing, the school board must adopt a resolution enumerating the amount of additional spending authority that is needed. The resolution may be for less than the amount advertised but cannot be for a greater amount than advertised in the notice to taxpayers. After the resolution is adopted, a Certified Copy of Additional Appropriation form must be filed with the DLGF. If the additional spending authority is being sought from non-property tax funds other than the rainy day fund, the process is complete. However, if the additional appropriation is being sought from property tax

supported funds, formal action by the DLGF is required. Additional appropriations for the general fund are still approved by the DLGF too. The DLGF is required to make a determination as to the disposition of the additional appropriation request within fifteen (15) days after the request is received. Additional appropriation statutory provisions are found in IC 6-1.1-18-5.

School Audits: School audits are conducted by the State Board of Accounts. Audits are performed to conform to the federal single audit act. Audits are conducted on a two-year cycle and include all school corporation funds and extra-curricular funds. Audits are conducted on a fiscal year, July 1 through June 30, basis and as such may involve more than two calendar years. A portion of the audit is charged to the local school corporation. Audit reports are kept on file by the State Board of Accounts and by the local unit.

STATE SUPPORT

Sources of State Support for Public Schools

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION GRANT

Pursuant to P.L. 182-2009(ss), P.L. 234-2007, IC 20-30-8, and 511 IAC 1-9

	2011-2012	2012-2013
Total Appropriation	\$6,382,909	\$6,382,909

A school corporation is eligible to receive a grant upon submission of a *Full-Time Equivalent Student Report: Actual Attendance Count* for the approved alternative education program conducted for the school corporation or an area alternative education program. The number of full-time equivalent students enrolled and attending a qualified alternative program during a reporting period is calculated according to the following formula:

Step One: Record the total number of alternative education program sessions conducted during the reporting period for the approved program.

Step Two: Record the total number of eligible students enrolled and attending the program during these sessions.

Step Three: Divide the total number of eligible students by the total number of alternative education sessions conducted during the reporting period.

Step Four: Divide the total number of alternative education program sessions by three hundred sixty (360).

Step Five: Multiply the quotient from Step Three and the quotient obtained from Step Four to determine the actual full-time student equivalent (FTE) count.

State Share: The State share is the calculated amount, not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) per full-time equivalent student who is enrolled and attending an approved alternative education program in a school year. This reimbursement for CY09 was \$582.16 per full-time equivalent student (FTE) due to a budget reduction at the State level and high levels of participation.

Local Share: The local share is a matching amount of at least one-third (1/3) of the amount of the State grant per full-time equivalent student, as determined by the rules adopted by the Indiana State Board of Education.

Requirements for Participation: An alternative education program is approved through the alternative education grant application process. Renewal grants must be submitted yearly for existing programs. Renewal grants can be obtained online at

<http://www.doe.state.in.us/alted/welcome.html>. Districts must submit a new program proposal for any program that was not approved in the school year prior to the school year in which the district plans to operate the program. New program proposals can be obtained online at <http://www.doe.in.gov/alted/altedlinkpg.html> under Grants. These proposals must be submitted at least 60 days prior to serving students.

Additionally, the appropriations include funding to provide \$5,000 for each child attending a charter school operated by an accredited hospital specializing in the treatment of alcohol and drug abuse. This funding is in addition to tuition support for the charter school. To meet provisions of IC 20-20-34-3, an additional \$100,000 from the alternative education allocation will be used to fund two Dropout Prevention Fund Grants.

Extent of Participation: Approximately 114 school corporations received alternative education grant funds in 2011 and total grants were approximately \$5,954,636.79.

Distribution: This reimbursement is made once a year. The distribution is made not later than March 1st for the preceding calendar year.

BASIC GRANT

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011, P.L. 234-2007, 246-2005, P.L. 276-2003, IC 20-43-1 and IC 20-45-3

	2011-2012	2012-2013
General Fund	\$6,262,800,000	\$6,308,700,000

The Basic Grant is the total of five different calculations and includes tuition support, academic honors, special education, career and technical education grant, and prime time. Each school corporation and charter school computes the Basic Grant based on variables described below. Accordingly, it is not possible to provide examples of these calculations applicable to school corporations or charter schools. Further, input variables are subject to change due to modifications in assessments, modifications in student count variables, or reductions made by the Department of Education required by statute to preclude over spending either the fiscal year appropriation or the calendar year cap. At the end of the Basic Grant section is a discussion pertaining to the calendar year cap for State funding per the school formula.

Tuition Support: In its simplest form, the tuition support formula determines a gross amount of State revenue for each school corporation and charter school.

Definitions and Formula Components:

Average Daily Membership (ADM): The Average Daily Membership is a count of students enrolled for Kindergarten through Grade 12 in Indiana public school corporations and all charter schools on a particular day. Kindergarten students are counted as one-half (1/2) ADM. The ADM is the sum of the following:

- **Resident Enrollment**
 - Resident enrollment for a school corporation includes those students with legal settlement in, and who are enrolled and attending school in the school corporation. For a charter school, resident enrollment includes Indiana students who are enrolled and attending an individual charter school, regardless of legal settlement.
- **Transfers Out**
 - Transfers out for a school corporation are resident students who, for various reasons, are transferred out to another school corporation or out of State. This term does not apply to charter schools.
- **Cash Transfers**
 - Cash transfers for a school corporation include students with legal settlement in another school corporation who are enrolled and attending school with parents paying transfer tuition. This term does not apply to charter schools.

- **State Obligations**

- State obligations for a school corporation include students placed into the school corporation as a result of State action and include:
 - State placement into an institution located within the corporation that is operated by the Division of Disability, Aging, and Rehabilitative Services, or the Division of Mental Health.
 - State placement by either of the above agencies into an institution, public or private facility, a home, group home, or alternative family setting within the school corporation.
 - Students enrolled and attending the school corporation who are children of State employees living on State property.
- State obligations for a charter school include students enrolled and attending the charter school who are children of State employees living on State property.

- **Placements In**

- For a school corporation, this includes students enrolled and attending the school corporation as a result of placement by Indiana county welfare, Indiana courts, Indiana licensed child-placing agencies, or by a parent or guardian in a State licensed private or public health care facility, child care facility, or foster home located in the school corporation. This placement into the school corporation is for non-educational reasons. This term does not apply to charter schools.

- **Dual Enrollment**

- For a school corporation, this includes students who are enrolled in a public school and a nonpublic school, who has legal settlement in the school corporation and receive instructional services from the school corporation. These students must be counted on a full-time equivalency basis, based on the number of periods served in the day by the public school and must receive 180 days of instruction. This term does not apply to charter schools.

For funding purposes, this count (including ADM and vocational education) is taken annually, the second Friday after Labor Day as established by the State Board of Education. In addition to the initial special education count, taken on October 1, a second special education count is required December 1 (used for funding purposes) and a third count is required on April 1. The initial and last special education counts are for informational purposes only and are not used for funding. With respect to other counts, the second and/or third counts are for informational purposes and are not used for funding.

Indiana law provides that a charter school is a public school.

Formula Calculations: Unless otherwise noted, the following formula calculations apply to both school corporations and charter schools.

Previous Year Revenue: State revenue calculated under the school funding formula determines the ensuing years funding for both school corporations and charter schools. Unless otherwise specified, all calculations are rounded to two (2) places. For 2012, this calculation is the total 2011 calendar year basic grant less the calendar year 2011 funding reduction, and adding in the 2011 restoration grant, and adding in the 2011 small school grant to arrive at a previous year revenue amount. For 2013, previous year revenue is the 2012 Basic Tuition Support Amount without any additions or subtractions.

Adjusted Average Daily Membership (ADM): Beginning in 2012 and continuing into 2013, adjusted ADM is simply a school corporation or charter schools actual ADM. Historically, the adjusted ADM used the greater of the prior two years and current year ADM/3 and added together. IC 20-43-3-4 was amended to read that adjusted ADM is actual ADM.

Transition to Foundation Revenue: This section determines the total revenue a school corporation or charter school will receive for a calendar year by calculating a complexity index, a Foundation Funding amount, and transition to foundation per ADM. Transition to Foundation Revenue is defined as the per pupil Foundation Funding amount as determined in Part Two multiplied by the 2011-2012 (in 2012) and 2012-2013 (in 2013) Adjusted ADM to determine Tuition Support for 2012 and 2013 respectively.

Part One: Adjusted Complexity Index:

The complexity index is determined according to the following criteria and is the sum of the following calculation plus 1:

For 2012, the percentage of school corporation's students eligible for free or reduced lunch in the 2010-2011 school year is multiplied by .4974 ($\$2,129/\$4,280$) and this result is rounded to four (4) places and cannot be less than zero. For 2013, the 2010-2011 free or reduced lunch data are multiplied by .4974 ($\$2,190/\$4,405$).

If the result of the addition is equal to or greater than 1.28 in 2012 and 1.31 in 2013 it is adjusted by subtracting 1.28 in 2012 and 1.31 in 2013 from the above result and then adding back the difference.

Part Two: Transition to Foundation Calculation: A calculation is made to determine the transition to foundation amount per pupil for each individual school corporation and charter school.

The calculation considers:

- The complexity index
- Previous year revenue per adjusted ADM
- The relationship between the previous year revenue per adjusted ADM and the State foundation amount multiplied by the complexity index.

A school corporation, based on individual corporation data, will either be above, below, or at their foundation funding. Foundation Funding is defined as the complexity index of the school corporation or charter school multiplied by the foundation amount as determined in statute as passed by the General Assembly. Remember, the foundation amount reflects per adjusted pupil funding. In 2012, the foundation amount is \$4,280 per pupil and in 2013 this amount is \$4,405 per pupil. The school corporation or charter school moves towards the Foundation Funding amount if the school corporation or charter school is above or below the Foundation Funding amount.

Beginning in 2012, a new calculation was added to the formula. A target adjustment of zero is allowed for schools with a 2011-2012 ADM of less than 500; \$150 for schools with a 2011-2012 ADM between 500 and 1,000; and \$150,000 divided by the 2011-2012 ADM for schools with an ADM greater than 1,000 students. This adjusted amount is added to the prior amount to determine a school's foundation amount. For 2013, the same calculation takes place.

The formula then multiplies by the school foundation amount by 1.2 in 2012 to arrive at a number. The previous year revenue is divided by the prior year ADM amount to determine previous year revenue per adjusted ADM. The lesser of that number and the prior calculation is the unadjusted amount remaining to target revenue amount. The calculation is the same for 2013.

The school formula determines if a school corporation or charter school is above, below, or at their Foundation Funding amount by subtracting the previous year revenue per adjusted ADM from the Foundation Funding. The transition to foundation is a transition from the previous year's revenue down to the foundation amount. The base amount is the lesser of the previous year revenue per student or the foundation amount increased by twenty percent (20%). To transition down to foundation, the formula subtracts from the base amount by dividing by 1/7 of the difference between the base amount and the foundation amount. That amount is then multiplied by the number of students for 2011-2012 to calculate a schools' basic tuition support. To transition down to foundation in 2013, the formula subtracts from the base amount by dividing by 1/6 of the difference between the base and the foundation amount.

The 2012 Transition to Foundation Amount per ADM is multiplied by the 2011-2012 Adjusted ADM to determine the 2012 Basic Tuition Support. For 2013, the calculation of the Basic Tuition Support is the same.

A charter school that is in its first year of operation outside of Marion County in 2012 or 2013 uses the Transition to Foundation per ADM of the school corporation in which it is located to compute the Transition to Foundation Revenue. A charter school that is in its first year of operation in Marion County in 2012 or 2013 uses the sum of the weighted average of the Transition to Foundation per ADM determined for the school corporations in which the students have legal settlement to compute the Transition to Foundation Revenue.

Virtual Charter Schools: Virtual charter schools are funded at 87.5% of the school's foundation amount multiplied by the Virtual charter ADM for 2011-2012 as well as in 2012-2013. In order

to determine the foundation amount, virtual charter schools must complete the calculation for the school foundation amount in the basic grant formula. Additionally, beginning in 2012 virtual charter schools will be eligible for special education funding from the formula as outlined later.

Academic Honors Diploma Grant: Each school corporation and charter school is eligible to receive \$900 for each student who received an academic honors diploma as well as a Core 40 diploma with technical honors for the previous school year. The formula uses the count from 2010-2011 for calendar year 2012 and 2011-2012 for calendar year 2013.

Special Education Grant: School corporations, charter schools, and virtual charter schools are entitled to receive a grant for special education programs. The grant is based on a count of students who are enrolled in special education programs on December 1 of the preceding calendar year (the enrollment of December 1, 2011, is used for the 2012 calculation and the enrollment of December 1, 2012, is used for the 2013 calculation). The grant is the sum of multiplying the unduplicated count of enrolled students with severe disabilities receiving special education and related services by \$8,350 for CY2012 and CY2013, *plus* multiplying the unduplicated count of enrolled students with mild and moderate disabilities by \$2,265 for CY2012 and CY2013, *plus* a duplicated count of enrolled students receiving services for communication disorders and the cumulative count of enrolled students receiving home bound services are multiplied by \$533 for CY2012 and in CY2013. The same per-pupil per-program dollar amounts are used for both years. Additionally, the special education preschool program pupil count is included in this funding at \$2750 per pupil for CY 2012 and CY 2013.

Career and Technical Education Grant: The distribution of career and technical education monies is based on labor market demand and wage data calculated according to the following table. School corporations and charter schools are eligible to receive a vocational education grant. Students enrolled in these categories must be enrolled and attending the school corporation and be counted in the school corporation ADM. The fall 2011 program enrollment data are used to calculate this grant for 2012 and the fall 2012 program enrollment data are used for 2013. All calculations are rounded to the nearest dollar.

1. The number of students enrolled in career and technical education programs that are addressing employment demand for individuals in labor market categories that are projected to need a more than moderate number of individuals in the high wage category is multiplied by \$450 times the number of hours (up to 3 hours); plus,
2. The number of students enrolled in career and technical education programs that are addressing employment demand for individuals in labor market categories that are projected to need a more than moderate number of individuals in the moderate wage category is multiplied by \$375 per hour; plus,
3. The number of students enrolled in career and technical education programs that are addressing employment demand for individuals in the labor market categories that are projected to need a moderate number of individuals in the high wage category is multiplied by \$375 per hour; plus,

4. The number of students enrolled in career and technical education programs that are addressing employment demand for individuals in the labor market categories that are projected to need a moderate number of individuals in the moderate wage category is multiplied by \$300 per hour; plus,
5. The number of students enrolled in career and technical education programs that are addressing employment demand for individuals in the labor market categories that are projected to need a less than moderate number of individuals in the high wage category is multiplied by \$300 per hour; plus,
6. The number of students enrolled in career and technical education programs that are addressing employment demand for individuals in the labor market categories that are projected to need a less than moderate number of individuals in the moderate wage category is multiplied by \$225 per hour; plus,
7. The number of students enrolled in all other career and technical education programs, not covered in the above categories is multiplied by \$250; plus,
8. The number of students enrolled for career and technical education programs served in an area vocational school receiving students from more than one high school is multiplied by \$150. This applies to programs enumerated under 1-6 above.

The total career and technical education grant is the sum of the dollar amounts calculated under steps one through eight. The Indiana Department of Workforce Development defines the areas of job demand annually. If a school corporation feels the determined job demand categorization is not representative of their area, that school corporation may petition the Department of Workforce Development for recategorization.

Prime Time Grant: All school corporations and charter schools are eligible to receive a Prime Time Grant. This grant is paid on the basis of a Target Pupil/Teacher Ratio calculated for each school corporation or charter school. This ratio can range from 18 pupils per teacher to 15 pupils per teacher, depending on the school corporation or charter school Complexity Index. The 2012 Adjusted Complexity Index is used for the 2012 calculation and the 2013 Adjusted Complexity Index is used for the 2013 calculation. The Adjusted Complexity Index for a charter school in the 2012 and 2013 formula is based on the percentage of free and reduced lunch counts from the 2010-2011 school year for the charter; or, for charter schools in their first year of operation in 2012 or 2013, the percentage of free and reduced counts taken on the SE report in their first year of operation and subsequent years of operation. The first calculation is to determine the applicable Target Pupil/Teacher Ratio.

- If the complexity index is greater than or equal to 1.1 and less than 1.2, the Adjusted Complexity Index is subtracted from 1.3 (rounded to four (4) places). This result is divided by .2. This result is multiplied by 3. To this result is added 15.
- If the Adjusted Complexity Index is less than 1.1, the Target Pupil/Teacher Ratio is 18.

- If the Adjusted Complexity Index is equal to or greater than 1.3, the Target Pupil/Teacher Ratio is 15.

Divide the 2011-2012 Grade K-3 ADM (for 2013 use the 2012-2013 Grade K-3 ADM) by the appropriate pupil/teacher ratio. This calculation determines a teacher equivalency needed to meet the target pupil/teacher ratio.

Multiply the 2012 Total Regular Program Tuition Support amount by .75 and divide by the 2011-2012 ADM (use 2012-2013 ADM for the 2013 calculation).

This per pupil Total Regular Program Tuition Support amount is multiplied by the 2011-2012 Grade K-3 ADM (use 2012-2013 Grade K-3 ADM for the 2013 calculation).

Divide this result by \$74,500 for 2012 and the same in 2013, and subtract this quotient from the teacher equivalency amount. This calculation cannot be less than zero (0). This represents the number of Grade K-3 teachers that are funded through the Prime Time calculation. This result is multiplied by \$74,500 in 2012 and 2013. For charter schools that did not receive a Prime Time Grant in 2011, this is the 2012 Prime Time Grant. The result is compared to the (1999 Prime Time Grant amount divided by two or the First Program Year Grant amount. The greater of these three dollar values is compared to the 2012 Prime Time Grant (2011 is used for the 2012 calculation) multiplied by seven and one half percent (7.5%). The 2012 Prime Time Grant is the lesser of these two values. Charter Schools are calculated the same manner as all other corporations; however, many do not qualify as the enrollment sizes in kindergarten through grade three are lower than traditional school corporations and the formula generates enough funding to meet the student teacher ratio required in the formula calculation. The projected grade level student growth of individual charter school will be the factor for qualification of funding in the future. As charter schools were not in existence in 1999, the comparison for funding looks at the dollar amount when charters first become eligible for Prime Time funding in the formula, and are compensated appropriately. However, the 2012 formula reduces the 1999 guarantee by one-half and in 2013, the 1999 guarantee is eliminated.

Tuition Support Distribution: The tuition support distribution for 2012 and 2013 calendar years is the addition of these components for each school corporation and charter school as they apply.

- Basic Tuition Support
- Academic Honors Diploma Grant
- Special Education Grant
- Career and Technical Education Grant
- Prime Time Grant

State Share: The 2012 or 2013 Total calculated Basic Grant amount.

Local Share: None.

Requirements for Participation: Operate schools for at least 180 student days and enroll students.

Extent of Participation: All school corporations and charter schools participate in this program and receive one or more of the Basic Grant component grants.

Distribution: Based on a schedule set by the Budget Agency and approved by the Governor. The schedule must provide for at least 12 payments that cannot be more than 40 days apart, and the aggregate of the payments in each calendar year must equal the amount required under the statute. The Distribution is made by wire transfer.

NOTE: Should the amount to be distributed in either calendar year 2012 or 2013 exceed the statewide amount statutorily established for either year (referred to as the calendar year cap), the statute requires that the distribution to each school corporation shall be proportionately reduced so that the total reductions equal the amount that the total distribution exceeds the statutory authority.

The calendar year cap for calendar year 2012 is \$6,277,800,000 and \$6,285,750,000 in 2013.

The amount of the reduction in either year for a particular school corporation, including charter schools, is the result of multiplying the total excess (amount by which the statewide calculated formula exceeds the statutory statewide cap for either 2012 or 2013) multiplied by a fraction. The numerator is the amount the school corporation and charter school would have received if a reduction were not made; and the denominator is the total amount that would be distributed for tuition support to all school corporations if a reduction were not made.

EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAM AND READING DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011

2011-2012
\$4,012,000

2012-2013
\$4,012,000

Early Intervention Program

The \$4,012,000 Early Intervention Program focuses on early grade level intervention to improve the reading readiness and reading skills of students who are at risk of not learning to read.

The Early Literacy Intervention Grant:

- Assists schools in acquiring materials, resources, and expertise needed to enhance literacy. Key to the programs funded is an enhancement of instructions so that teachers are better equipped to meet needs of students, to enhance student engagement, and to increase student literacy achievement.
- Provides funding for training specific to the school's core reading program, intervention and assessment. This training will directly impact the teachers' and/or interventionists' ability to administer their core, intervention or assessment program with fidelity which translates into more comprehensive and effective literacy instruction.
- Provides a means to further parent/family knowledge and participation in the literacy instruction of children. This can involve parent/family education meetings and trainings that model early literacy and provide supportive materials so that parents/families can extend the reading and literacy experiences in order to maximum student achievement.
- Provides funding for one year so that schools will have to time to fully implement their programs, sustain progress of the intervention over time, and gather data showing results from their assessments and IREAD K, 1 and 2.

State Share: The total amount of the approved grant to a school corporation.

Local Share: Any costs of the program not met by the grant allocation.

Requirements for Participation: All Indiana public elementary schools serving students in any grades from kindergarten through grade two are eligible to submit a proposal for the 2011-2012 Early Literacy Intervention Grant.

Extent of Participation: For the 2010-2011, 174 Early Intervention competitive grants were awarded and an additional 1,481 mCLASS DIBELS Next kits were distributed through the assessment department for schools participating with the state K-2 diagnostic grant.

FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN GRANT

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011

2011-2012
\$81,900,000

2012-2013
\$81,900,000

The Full-Day Kindergarten Grant is available to a school corporation or charter school to fund full-day kindergarten.

State Share: The total State share to be distributed under this program shall not exceed \$81,900,000 in 2011-2012 or the same in 2012-2013. The amount a school corporation or charter school will receive will depend on the number of intents submitted. The amount available for each school corporation or charter school will equal the amount appropriated divided by the total number of full-day kindergarten students in a class or classes funded by the Full-Day Kindergarten Grant statewide for the 2011-2012 school year to arrive at a per student funding amount. That per student funding amount is then multiplied by the number of the school corporation's or charter school's kindergarten students in a class or classes funded by the Full-Day Kindergarten Grant for the 2011-2012 school year. The same process is applicable to 2012-2013.

Local Share: The local share is all full-day kindergarten costs not covered by the full-day kindergarten grant.

Requirements for Participation: To receive a grant under this program, a school corporation must make application to the Indiana Department of Education and the recipient school corporation must provide to the department a financial report stating how the funds were spent. Recipient school corporations must operate a full-day kindergarten program five days per week for the 180-day school year.

Extent of Participation: During the 2010-2011 school year, 299 school corporations participated in this program.

Distribution: The grant distribution is made after the application is received from the school corporation and the grant must be distributed prior to the end of the State fiscal year.

GIFTED AND TALENTED EDUCATION PROGRAM

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011

2011-2012
\$12,548,096

2012-2013
\$12,548,096

The purpose of this program is to support school corporation high ability programs. The High Ability Education program includes:

1. Funding to assist local schools in the development and implementation of their programs and services for high ability students, K-12.
2. Organizing and developing a State infrastructure of resources and communication for high ability programs.

State Share: The total amount of the approved grant to a school corporation.

Local Share: Any costs of the program not met by the grant allocation.

Requirement for Participation: A school corporation may submit an electronic grant proposal for planning or continuation of services. Proposals are reviewed to verify compliance with 511 IAC 6-9.1, the High Ability Program Rule.

Extent of Participation: Grants were awarded to 293 school corporations for the 2010-2011 school year.

Grants	Number Available	Individual	Total
		Amounts Awarded	
	293	\$25,343-\$170,202	\$11,642,700

Distribution: Grants are paid to the school corporation upon proposal approval.

INDIANA STATEWIDE TESTING FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS (ISTEP+) AND REMEDIATION and GRADUATION QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011, IC 20-18-2-2, IC 20-18-2-6, IC 20-32-2 thru IC 20-32-5-22, IC 20-32-4-1 thru IC 20-32-4-5, IC 20-32-8-4, IC 20-32-8-5, and IC 20-32-8-6

2011-2012
\$46,229,643

2012-2013
\$46,229,643

Testing Program: The Indiana Statewide Testing for Educational Progress+ (ISTEP+) is a broad-based achievement-testing plan to provide school corporations a means of assessing their overall educational programs in order to promote effective learning for all students. Students in Grades 3 through 10 are tested in English/language arts and mathematics each spring. Students in Grades 4 and 6 are tested in science and students in Grades 5 and 7 also are tested in social studies.

Remediation Program: Student remediation is funded based on the results of the ISTEP+ test. The remediation efforts are conducted in a variety of ways by school corporations and are not limited to the grades tested under ISTEP+. Some examples of remediation efforts include summer school and before-and after-school instruction, but these efforts can take many forms. Schools may serve students who have not performed well on ISTEP+ as well as students who are at risk of academic difficulties. The latter group of students is covered under the prevention provision of the Remediation/Prevention Grant Program. Schools may provide service to children at any grade level. Local school corporations have great flexibility over remediation/prevention decisions so they can meet the specific needs of their school communities.

State Share: A portion of the total appropriation each year of the biennium will be available for distribution on a per pupil basis to school corporations for remediation. The per pupil amount is determined by the State Board of Education and is a function of both the number of students who did not meet State standards on ISTEP+ and the distance from the passing score. The formula and the distribution of funds for remediation must be reviewed and approved by both the State Budget Committee and the Office of Management and Budget.

Local Share: The local share consists of a 50% local match to the total State Grant. Local corporations contribute \$0.50 for every dollar received from the State.

Extent of participation: All Indiana school corporations and charter schools participate.

Distribution: A single distribution is made in June, after test results from the previous year are received.

Graduation Qualifying Examination Remediation

Program: The purpose of this program is to provide grants to local school corporations and charter schools to use to remediate students who have not met ISTEP+ End or Course Assessment (ECA) requirements for either Algebra I or English 10, or both.

State Share: GQE: One hundred percent of the per student allocation based on the number of students eligible for remediation. Prior to notification of local school corporations and charter schools of the formula and components of the formula for distributing funds for graduation exam remediation, review and approval of the formula and components shall be made by the State Budget Agency.

Local Share: None

Requirements for Participation: School corporations and charter schools must file with the Department of Education intent to participate in this program. Distribution is based on the number of students scoring below the passing score.

Extent of Participation: All Indiana school corporations and qualifying charter schools receive the grant.

Distribution: Distribution is made to those corporations filing an intent to participate in the program in June, following receipt of the previous years, ISTEP+ ECA test results.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011 and IC 20-26-9-1 thru IC 20-26-9-17

2011-2012
\$5,125,000

2012-2013
\$5,125,000

Each school district's grant is a pro-rata share of the appropriated amount based on that district's percentage of the total paid meals served in the State during the school year. The amount appropriated is the required State match for participation in the National School Lunch Program. For further information concerning this multi-faceted program, please contact the Division of School and Community Nutrition Programs.

Requirements for Participation: The school corporation must be a participant in the National School Lunch Program and meet the nutritional standards set forth therein.

Extent of Participation: All public school corporations and over 200 nonpublic schools and other organizations.

State Share: This is the State Match on Federal National School Lunch Program Funds.

Local Share: There is no local share required for participation in this program. Costs not covered by the grant are borne locally and normally passed on to the student through meal charges.

Distribution: Funds are distributed annually, usually in the month of October, for the previous school year. The October 2011 distribution was \$4,881,161 for the 2010-2011 school year.

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING PROGRAM

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011

2011-2012
\$5,000,000

2012-2013
\$5,000,000

The 1999 Indiana General Assembly enacted the Non-English Speaking Program. This program is to provide funds to local public school corporations having a concentration of students who have a primary language other than English and limited English proficiency, as determined by the LAS Links English proficiency assessment.

State Share: The State share varies each year, dependent upon the number of students identified as having a primary language other than English and limited English proficiency (LEP). The allocation for the 2010-2011 school year was \$115.65 per pupil, based on the 2009-2010 LEP pupil count. All program funds are allocated to school corporations with no funds remaining at the State level for administration.

Local Share: All program costs not covered by the State distribution.

Extent of Participation: A total of 199 school corporations received a distribution for the 2010-2011 school year serving a total of 48,854 LEP students. Distributions totaled \$5,649,965.10.

Distribution: Annually, as applications for funds are received and approved.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOK REIMBURSEMENT CONTINGENCY FUND

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011 and IC 20-33-5

2011-2012
\$39,000,000

2012-2013
\$39,000,000

The purpose of the School Textbook Reimbursement Contingency Fund is to provide to school corporations, charter schools, and accredited nonpublic schools reimbursement from the Department of Education for a portion of the costs incurred during a school year in providing classroom instruction to children who meet the federal free and reduced lunch standards. Previous to 1999-2000 the program only provided assistance on behalf of students meeting free lunch standards.

State Share: School corporations, charter schools, and accredited nonpublic schools can receive reimbursement for textbooks based on the number of eligible students claimed divided by the available appropriation. Schools are required to file student level information and textbook information that reflects actual costs for both textbooks and consumable workbooks that accompany adopted textbooks. For FY 12 and FY13, reimbursement from the fund will be based on a per student amount determined by dividing the statewide appropriation by the number of free/reduced students benefiting from textbooks. Schools are still required to file textbook claim information that provides information on the cost of consumables, workbooks, and textbooks. The cost of textbooks used in gifted and talented education and special education is provided too. Lastly, developmentally appropriate instruction material for Grades K-3, laboratories, and children's literature programs are included in the costs filed.

Local Share: School corporations and charter schools shall pay the balance after State reimbursement for schoolbooks, supplies, and other required class fees for students who qualify under the federal free and reduced lunch provisions. The nonpublic school has no legal responsibility for paying the balance.

Requirements for Participation: School corporations, charter schools, or accredited nonpublic schools must file a claim with the Department of Education before November 1 of the current school year. The claim must include the number of eligible students and the associated costs for textbooks, consumable textbooks, and workbooks. Schools are required to submit student information through the STN Application Center in order to populate the student count on the claim form. The approved applications must include data required by Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) with regard to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families to be considered by the Department of Education for reimbursement under this program.

Extent of Participation: In 2010-2011, this fund provided textbook assistance to local school corporations for 492,168 students and provided assistance for 5,360 accredited nonpublic school students.

Distribution: Funds are distributed in March of each school year. In the event there are funds available, a second distribution based on supplemental claims may be made in the spring. If the amount of reimbursement requested exceeds the amount appropriated, the Department of

Education shall proportionately reduce the amount of reimbursement to each School Corporation, charter school, and nonpublic school.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND TEACHER RETIREMENT

Pursuant to P.L. 229-011

2011-2012

\$2,403,792

2012-2013

\$2,403,792

The State's reimbursement consists of a monthly distribution to 20 non-school corporation entities (special and vocational education independent cooperatives, county auditors, and educational service centers) based on their 1992-93 obligation for social security for certified staff. Beginning in 1996, it also includes a reimbursement of 8.5% of the salaries of employees in the 1996 fund of the Teacher Retirement Fund.

State Share: The State share is 100% of the obligation, not to exceed the appropriation available.

Local Share: The local share is all costs not covered by State reimbursement.

Requirements for Participation: Non-school corporation entities must file for this reimbursement and have been in operation and incurred social security obligations in 1992-93 and been responsible for contributions to the 1996 fund of the Teacher Retirement Fund.

Extent of Participation: Independent special and vocational education cooperatives, two county auditors, and two education service centers receive reimbursement.

Distribution: Reimbursement is made based on a schedule established by the State Budget Agency and approved by the Governor.

SUMMER SCHOOL

Pursuant to P.L. 229-2011, 511 IAC 6.1-5-2.5, 511 IAC 6.1-5.1-3.5, 511 IAC 6-7-6, and 511 IAC 6-7-6.5

2011-2012
\$18,360,000

2012-2013
\$18,360,000

Reimbursement: Instructional costs of summer educational programs approved by the State Board of Education are reimbursed by category and grade level. For Category 1, five Math courses are 100% reimbursable. These include Middle School Math, Pre-Algebra, Algebra 1, and Integrated Math 1. Category 2 includes basic studies (except the mathematics classes included in Category 1).

Eligible Programs

The State Board of Education met on Wednesday, January 5, 2011, and passed the 2011 summer school program. As in last year's program the board approved the two-category method of classifying courses for the purpose of reimbursing instructional costs. Classes classified as Category 1 will be reimbursed at 105% (if supported by the appropriation, if not, it will be reduced proportionately among all claims submitted to the Department). These costs will be deducted from the total summer school appropriation and the remaining funds allocated to reimburse Category 2 eligible costs.

Category 1 classes are:

Grades 1 - 8: Language Arts and Mathematics

Grades 9 – 12: Classes required for graduation including Electives

Category 2 classes are:

Grades 1 – 8: All the other curricular programs, enrichment and multidisciplinary classes

Grades 9 – 12: Multidisciplinary courses

Elementary, Grades 1-6

Category 1, Core Curricular Program — Studies in curriculum areas required by 511 IAC 6.1-5-2.5(b) and 511 IAC 6.1-5-2.5(c) – Language Arts and Mathematics

Category 2, Curricular Program and Enrichment Studies — Studies in curriculum areas suggested for inclusion in the curriculum by 511 IAC 6.1-5-2.5 (d) through 511 IAC 6.1-5-2.5 (l) – Social Studies, Science, Fine Arts, Visual Arts, Music, Instrumental Music Instruction, Health Education, Physical Education and Enrichment Studies,

Middle Level, Grades 7 and 8 (and Grade 6 when it is included in a middle level program)

Category 1, Core Curricular Program — Studies in curriculum areas required by 511 IAC 6.1-5-3.5(b) and 511 IAC 6.1-5-3.5(c) – Middle School Language Arts, and Mathematics

Category 2, Curricular Program and Enrichment Studies — Studies in curriculum areas suggested for inclusion in the curriculum by 511 IAC 6.1-5-3.5(d) through 511 IAC 6.1-5-3.5(m) – Social Studies and Citizenship, Science, Fine Arts, Visual Arts, Music, Practical Arts, Health, Physical Education, Advisor-Advisee program, Enrichment

High School, Grades 9 - 12

Category 1, Required Studies — Approved high school courses:

- (1) meet the requirements for high school graduation under 511 IAC 6-7 - including Elective credits;
- (2) meet the requirements for the Core 40 diploma designation 511-IAC 6-7.1-5, including Elective credits;
- (3) meet the requirements for the Core 40 diploma designation with academic honors 511 IAC 6-7.1-6, including Elective credits;
- (4) meet the requirements for the Core 40 diploma designation with technical honors 511 IAC 6-7.1-7, including Elective credits;
- (5) meet the requirements for the Academic Honors Diploma under 511 IAC 6-7-6.5

Category 2, Multidisciplinary Courses — All other approved high school courses in 511 IAC 6.1-5.1, except Driver Education and Motorcycle Safety Education, which are not eligible for reimbursement.

Non-Standard Programs (All Levels)

School corporations may offer only approved courses and curriculum programs. Non-standard program approval is available for courses and curriculum programs that differ from those authorized by the rules of the board in ways including, but not limited to, content, organization, methods, staffing, course title, instructional materials, or criteria for course or program completion. The deadline for submitting requests for approval of non-standard courses or curriculum programs is April 1, 2011. Generally, the rate of reimbursement cannot exceed 105% of instructional costs. Instructional costs are classroom teacher and instructional aide salaries. Reimbursement is based on the requirement that there will be an average of total summer school enrollment of 15 students per class.

State Share: The State share is 100% Category 1 costs. Should there be insufficient funds to provide full reimbursement; Category 2 will be reimbursed if supported by the remaining funds.

Local Share: The local share is all summer school costs not covered by State reimbursement.

Requirements for Participation: The reimbursable curricula for summer school includes all Category 1 and Category 2 courses listed by grade level above except Driver Education and Motorcycle Safety Education. To conduct a nonstandard course, schools must apply for and receive a waiver approved by the Department of Education.

Extent of Participation: In the summer of 2010, 247 corporations participated in summer school, and the \$18,360,000 appropriation funded 100.00% of allowable costs.

Distribution: Reimbursement is made after all summer school reports are received and approved and this is normally by December of each year.

TRANSFER TUITION

Pursuant to P.L 229-2011, IC 20-26-11-8, IC 20-26-11-9 and IC 20-26-11-10

2011-2012
\$7,000

2012-2013
\$7,000

The State pays a school corporation transfer tuition for children who live on State property. It also has responsibility for children placed in an institution operated by the Division of Disability, Aging, and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) or the Division of Mental Health (DMH) or any student placed by DARS or DMH in an institution, a public or private facility, a home, a group home, or an alternative family setting.

Form 515- Transfer Tuition Statement is prescribed by the Indiana State Board of Accounts and used to compute the transfer tuition amount for the respective children. Lawful costs according to classified budget accounts are listed and totaled. A full time pupil equivalent is determined by dividing the total pupil days enrolled by the number of days school was in session. The expenses are then divided by the ADM to compute a gross per capita cost. The gross per capita cost is multiplied by the full time pupil equivalent to compute the total gross amount due. The State receives credit for expenses already covered to include tuition support as well as some categorical grants, when the student qualifies. The total credit is then subtracted from the total gross amount due to determine the net amount due for transfer tuition. A similar calculation is also computed for transportation expense, when applicable.

State Share: The State share is 100% of the calculated amount.

Local Share: None

Requirements for Participation: School corporations must enroll students whose parents are employees of the State, and who live on State property located within the school corporation. Further, a school corporation must enroll any student placed in an institution operated by the Division of Disability, Aging, and Rehabilitative Services (DARS) or the Division of Mental Health (DMH) or any student placed by either agency in an institution, a public or private facility, a home, a group home, or an alternative family setting. Certification of Attendance form and the Form 515 must be completed and submitted.

Extent of Participation: The number of school corporations varies from year to year. Presently approximately 25 school corporations participate.

Distribution: Reimbursement is made when claims are presented.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND

Pursuant to IC 20-49-4

Advancements from the Common School Fund may be used for school building construction purposes, educational technology programs, and for charter schools for operational costs.

School Technology Advancement Account

PL229-2011 Pursuant to IC 20-49-4-5, 20-49-6, and 511 IAC 1-2.5

2011-2012	2012-2013
\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000

The purpose of the account is to make loans to school corporations in order to:

1. Purchase computer hardware and software to be used primarily for student instruction.
2. To develop and implement innovative technology projects.

State Share: The State share is 100% of the approved qualifying amount. The minimum loan per School Corporation is \$20,000. The maximum loan per School Corporation is an amount determined by multiplying the corporation's total pupil enrollment (as reported on the most recent DOE-PE) by \$100 and rounding that figure to the next highest whole number.

If the aggregate amount of the petitions for loans does not reach \$5,000,000, the remaining dollars are distributed on an enrollment per capita basis among those petitioning school corporations indicating a desire to be considered for additional funding.

If the aggregate amount of the petitions for loans exceeds \$5,000,000, all petitioning school corporations are ranked in ascending order according to adjusted assessed valuation (AAV) per ADM. Petitioners with the lowest AAV/ADM receive first consideration when the loans are granted. Petitions for loans are filled until the appropriation is expended.

The State Board of Finance shall establish periodically the rate of interest payable as not less than 1% and not greater than 4%.

The Treasurer of the State of Indiana has established a repayment schedule of two to five years depending upon the amount of the loan.

Any school corporation receiving a loan from the account may annually levy a tax in the Debt Service Fund sufficient to produce an amount equal to the amount deducted that year from the Basic Grant.

Local Share: The local share is all computer hardware and software costs not covered by the loan. Additionally, the recipient school corporation is responsible for interest and the repayment of principal on schedule.

Requirements for Participation: Any school corporation authorized by law to establish public schools and levy taxes for their maintenance may petition for a loan from the School Technology Advancement Account.

In order to receive a loan, a school corporation must develop a three-year technology plan. The plan must include at least the following information.

1. A description of the corporation's intent to integrate technology into the curriculum.
2. A plan for providing in-service training.
3. A schedule for maintaining and replacing educational technology equipment.
4. A description of the criteria used to select the appropriate educational technology equipment for the appropriate use.
5. Other information requested by the Department of Education after consulting with the State Budget Agency.

Extent of Participation: Loans totaling \$5,000,000 were granted to 34 school corporations in the fall of 2011.

Distribution: Funds are available each year immediately following approval of petitions at the September meeting of the State Board of Education.

School Building Construction Program

Qualifications: Under the provisions of IC 20-49-4-7 to qualify for an advance from the Common School Fund, the school corporation or school township must have:

1. Sustained loss by fire, wind, cyclone, or other disaster of all or a major portion of a school building or school buildings.
2. An adjusted assessed valuation per pupil ADM within the lowest 40% of the assessed valuation per pupil ADM when compared to all school corporations or school townships assessed valuation per pupil ADM.
3. An advance under this chapter outstanding on July 1, 1993, that bears interest at 7½%.
4. Established a capital projects fund under IC 20-49-4-12.

Maximum Amount Available: No advance to a school corporation or a school township for any school building construction program may exceed the greater of:

1. \$15,000,000; or
2. the product of \$15,000 multiplied by the number of pupils accommodated as a result of the school building program.

The State Board of Education may waive this provision in the event that the school corporation or school township sustains loss by fire, wind, cyclone, or other disaster.

Interest Rate: The State Board of Finance will periodically establish interest rates as long as:

1. The established rate or rates do not exceed seven and one-half percent (7½%).
2. The interest rate or rates on advances made to school corporations or school townships with advances outstanding on July 1, 1993, bearing interest at seven and one-half percent (7½%) or more shall not exceed four percent (4%).

Repayment Period: Money advanced to school corporations or school townships for school building construction programs may be advanced for periods not to exceed 20 years.

State Board of Education Administrative Policies: The State Board of Education adopted the following administrative policies at its September 2, 2009, meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES FOR THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND

1. During any one award period, a school corporation may cite no more than one building (remodeling, renovation, or new structure) as the subject of an advance from the Common School Fund.
2. The State Board of Education will not approve a construction advance to a school corporation that has unused school facilities that are in excess of the corporation's facility needs. An applicant school corporation will provide a list of all facilities owned or leased by the school corporation and a statement of the current use of each facility. If a facility is not currently being used, the corporation must explain the status of that facility and provide a rationale for not disposing of the facility.
3. A school corporation that submits an application for an advance from the school construction program or the educational technology program must certify either: 1) that the corporation has completed the preliminary determination and petition-remonstrance procedure in IC 6- 1.1-20 with favorable results; or 2) that the procedure does not apply. This requirement does not apply if a school corporation intends to repay an educational technology advance from its Capital Projects Fund.

4. A corporation must submit its request for an advance on an original copy of the form approved by the State Board of Education.
5. Any school corporation that requests an advance from the school construction program should comply with the school facility guidelines adopted by the Indiana State Board of Education on September 7, 1995, or guidelines subsequently adopted pursuant to Indiana Code 20-19-2-12.
6. The maximum amount awarded under the provisions governing educational technology advances will be based on the corporation's ADM times \$100. Corporations requesting advances for technology will be ranked from lowest to highest according to their adjusted assessed valuation per ADM.
7. Funds for the two categories of advances shall be allocated as follows:
School Construction Program 50%
Educational Technology Program 50%

In the event that all funds are not awarded from one program, those funds that remain may be transferred to the other program.

8. Technology advances must be used within one (1) year after the State Board of Education approves the advance.
9. Construction advances must be used within two (2) years after the State Board of Education approves the advance, with at least fifty percent (50%) of the advance used within one (1) year after the State Board of Education approves the advance.
10. The State Board of Education will not permit prepayment of advances.

Adopted: September 2, 2009

Extent of Participation: In 2010, construction loans totaling \$11,519,687 were awarded to 5 school corporations.

Educational Technology Program

Qualifications: In order to receive funds under IC 20-49-4-16 through IC 20-49-4-21, the school corporation must develop a three-year technology plan (IC 20-20-13-7). The plan must include at least the following information:

1. A description of the school corporation's or school township's intent to integrate technology into the school corporation's curriculum.
2. A plan for providing in-service training.
3. A schedule for maintaining and replacing educational technology equipment.

4. A description of the criteria used to select the appropriate educational technology equipment for the appropriate use.
5. Other information required by the Department of Education after consulting with the State Budget Agency.

The Department of Education is required to develop guidelines concerning the development of technology plans. Guidelines are subject to the approval of the governor.

Maximum Amount Available: Advances for educational technology programs are without limitation in amount other than the availability of funds in the Common School Fund for this purpose, and the ability of the school corporation desiring an advance to repay it in accordance with the terms of the advance.

Interest Rates: The State Board of Finance shall establish periodically the rate or rates of interest payable as long as the rate or rates:

1. Are not less than 1%; and
2. Do not exceed 4%.

Repayment Period: Money advanced for school technology may be for periods not to exceed five years.

Use of Funds: The State Board of Education will advance money to school corporations or school townships for the:

1. Acquisition of educational technology equipment.
2. Operation of education technology equipment.
3. The training of teachers in the use of educational technology equipment.

Extent of Participation: Loans totaling \$22,743,675 were granted to 45 school corporations in calendar year 2010.

State Board of Education Administrative Policy: Technology advances must be used within one (1) year after the State Board of Education approves the advance.

Charter School Advancement Account

Qualifications: Pursuant to IC 20-49-7, charter schools, established under Indiana law, may submit an application to the State Board of Education, on a form prescribed by the board, to receive advancement from the Common School Fund for operational costs. The priority of advances for operational costs must be made on a basis determined by the Board after consulting with the Department of Education and the State Budget Agency.

Operational Costs Defined: Costs, other than construction costs, incurred by:

- A non-conversion charter school during the second six (6) months of the calendar year in which it begins initial operation.
- Any non-conversion or conversion charter school during the second six (6) months of a calendar year in which the school's most recent enrollment reported under IC 20-24-7-2 divided by the schools previous year's ADM is at least one and fifteen hundredths (1.15).

Maximum Amount Available: The maximum amount that may be advanced to a non-conversion charter school during the second six (6) months of initial operation may not exceed the result determined by dividing that schools target revenue by two (2) and multiplying that result by one and fifteen hundredths (1.15).

The maximum amount that may be advanced to a non-conversion or conversion school during the second six (6) months of a calendar year in which that school's enrollment grows by 15 percent compared to the previous year may not exceed the result of the following calculation:

- Divide the current year ADM by the previous year ADM, and this result must be equal to or greater than 1.15.
- Divide the charter school's current year target revenue by the current year ADM and divide that result by two (2). This equals one half of the current year target revenue per student.
- Subtract the previous year ADM from the current year ADM.
- Multiply the amount determined as one half of the current year target revenue per student by the difference between the previous year ADM and the current year ADM. And multiply this result by 1.15.

Interest Rates: The State Board of Finance shall establish periodically the rate or rates of interest payable as long as the rate or rates:

1. Are not less than 1%; and
2. Do not exceed 4%.

Repayment Period: Money advanced for charter school advancement account may be for periods not to exceed 20 years.

Stipulations: The petition to the State Board of Education for advancement from the Common School Fund from a charter school must include the following assurances:

- An interest rate will be charged on the advance at a rate that may not be less than 1 percent or exceed 4 percent.
- Advancements may be prepaid by either the charter school or by the Indiana General Assembly at any time.
- If the Indiana General Assembly prepays a charter school advancement, that prepayment must be subtracted from the charter school's tuition support.
- Further, to ensure timely payment, the State may withhold funds due to the charter school to which the advance is made in an amount necessary to pay the advance and interest on the advance.

Extent of Participation: In 2010, 29 charter schools received loans from the charter school advancement account. Total loans were \$12,515,500.

Under IC 20-49-7-19 this advancement is not an obligation of the charter school within the meaning of any constitutional limitation on or prohibition against indebtedness, nor is it a debt of the State within the meaning of any constitutional limitation on or prohibition against State indebtedness.

VETERANS MEMORIAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUND

Pursuant to IC 20-49-2

Loans are determined on the basis of the School Building Index, a ratio between classroom need, expressed in dollars, and school corporation current debt.

State Share: Advancement to any school corporation under the provisions of IC 20-49-2-9 shall not be in excess of \$250,000. However, the maximum dollar amount may be waived if:

1. The school corporation has an adjusted assessed valuation per pupil ADA of less than \$8,400.
2. The school corporation's Debt Service Fund tax rate would exceed one dollar per \$100 of assessed valuation without a waiver of the dollar limitation.

Local Share: A prerequisite for obtaining the proceeds from a loan is that the school corporation must have issued bonds for the purpose of constructing, remodeling, or repairing school buildings in 90% of the maximum amount allowable under the constitution and laws of the State. The amount of the repayment on the principal, plus one percent (1%) interest on the declining balance, is withheld by the State from the corporation's basic grant distribution and transferred to the Veterans Memorial School Construction Fund.

Extent of Participation: Since 1969, 78 school corporations have obtained loans from this fund.

Distribution: Funds are distributed when loans are approved.

VETERANS MEMORIAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION FUND

Disaster Provisions

Pursuant to IC 20-49-2-11

State Share: The amount of the loan will be determined by multiplying the State's average cost of construction per pupil (as determined by PL 81-815) by the number of pupils displaced by the disaster. School corporations may apply for only the difference between the insurance coverage and the replacement cost of the facility.

Local Share: Repayment is made in annual installments over a maximum of 20 years. The amount of repayment on the principal, plus one percent (1%) interest on the declining balance, is withheld by the State from the school corporation's basic grant distribution and transferred to the School Disaster Loan Fund.

Requirements for Participation: The school corporation must have suffered loss by fire, flood, tornado, wind, or other disaster that makes all or part of the school building unfit for school purposes as defined in IC 20-26-7-29 thru IC 20-26-7-34. The maximum amount of the loan may not exceed three million dollars (\$3,000,000).

Extent of Participation: Currently 11 school corporations have outstanding loans.

Distribution: Loans are distributed in accordance with the guidelines established by the State Board of Education.